Electric Utility Model Rates and Tariffs Affecting DER

Integration of RES and DER Conference
European Commission – Research Directorate
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Brussels, Belgium



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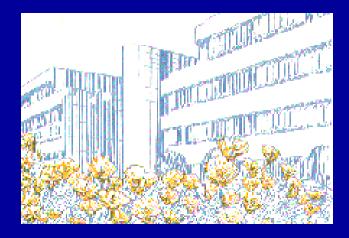
California Energy Commission

California Energy Commission

 Energy policy and information advisor to the California governor and legislature.



- License power plants
- Promote energy efficiency and conservation.
- Advance energy technologies.
- Assess current and future energy trends.







California is a Leader in Self-Generation

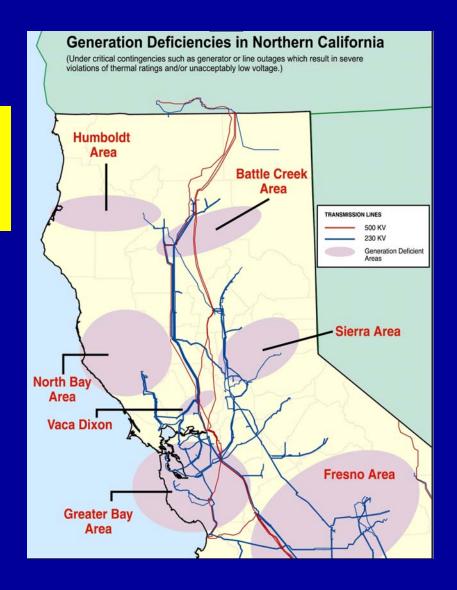
Distributed generation accounts for more than 2500 megawatts in California.

Reliability

Reliability

Power Quality

Cost Savings





DG is Part of California Action Plan

Action Item 5:

Promote Customer and Utility-owned Distributed Generation

Agencies will work together to:

- Further develop DG policies
- Target R&D
- Track market adoption of DG
- Identify cumulative energy system impacts

Examine issues associated with new technologies and their use.

Adopted

STATE OF CALIFORNIA







CONSUMER POWER AND CONSERVATION FINANCING AUTHORITY

ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PUBLIC UTILITIE COMMISSION

ENERGY ACTION PLAN

California is a diverse and vibrant society. The fifth largest economy in the world, California's population is expected to exceed 40 million by 2010. California's economic prosperity and quality of life are increasingly reliant upon dependable, high quality, and reasonably priced energy. Following the biggest electricity and natural gas crisis in its history, the state is well aware of the need for stable energy markets, reliable electricity and natural gas supplies, and adequate transmission systems. Looking forward, it is imperative that California have reasonably priced and environmentally sensitive energy resources to support economic growth and attract the new investment that will provide jobs and prosperity throughout the state.

California's principal energy agencies have joined to create an Energy Action Plan. It identifies specific goals and actions to eliminate energy outages and excessive price spikes in electricity or natural gas. These initiatives will send a signal to the market that California is a good place to do business and that investments in the more efficient use of energy and new electricity and natural gas infrastructure will be rewarded. This approach recognizes that California currently has a hybrid energy market and that state policies can capture the best features of a vigorous, competitive wholesale energy market and renewed, positive regulation. This approach will be ever mindful of the need to keep energy rates affordable, and is sensitive to the implications of energy policy on global climate change and the environment generally.

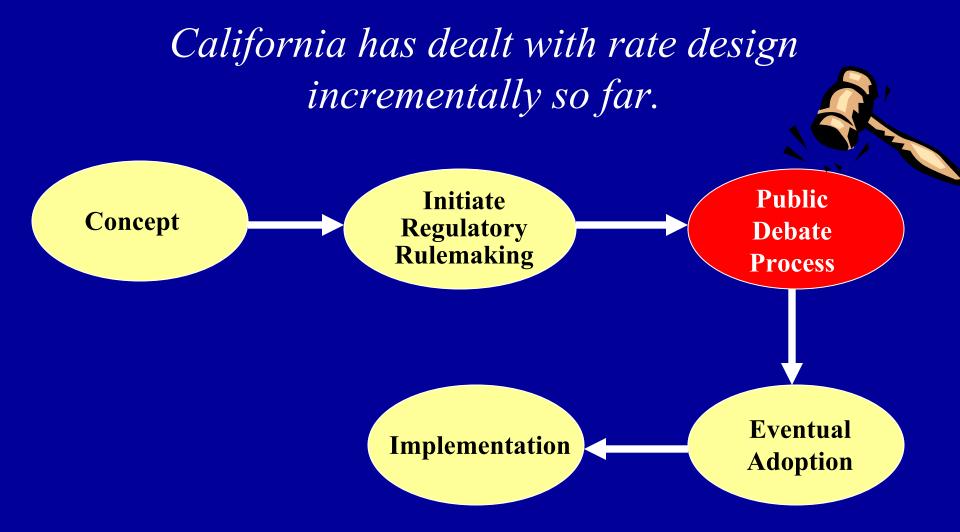
While this Plan lays out specific actions, it is a living document. It is a blueprint that is subject to change over time. The agencies will use it to give their efforts direction, focus, and precision, but some of the specific actions cited are subject to further proceedings so may need to be fine-tuned or changed to best meet the overall goals.

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www.energy.ca.gov/energy_action_plan/index.html



Traditional Rate Design Cycle





Recent Net Metering Legislation in California

Assembly Bill 58 (2002)

- Extended expanded net metering program.
- Wind greater than 50 kw receives generation-only credit.
- Public purpose program charges apply.
- Utilities required to interconnect within 30 business days of complete application.
- Aggregated limit to net metered MW equals ½ of 1% of systemwide peak demand.

Assembly Bill 1X29 (2001)

 Temporary expanded net metering program to 1 MW from 10 kw.

Assembly Bill 2228 (2002)

Net Metering for biogas.

Assembly Bill 1214 (2003)

Net Metering for fuel cells.



California Standby Rate Design Policies for Distributed Generation

- DG customers can avoid standby charges if it provides utility with physical assurance
- It is appropriate to recover distribution infrastructure costs from backup customers
- Public purpose costs should continue to be collected from standby customers
- Charges should recover fixed costs through reservation charges and variable costs
 through usage charges



DG Standby Rate Design Has Progressed Slowly in California

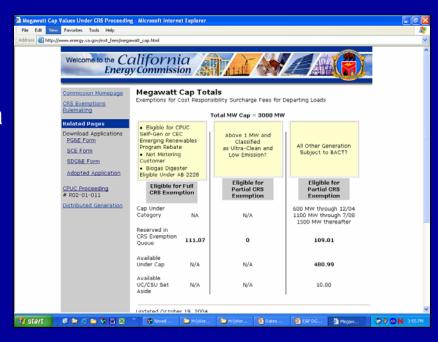


- Utilities submitted DG rate design applications in September 2001
- No action taken through most of 2002, eventually rejecting utility proposals
- CPUC instead decided to incorporate rate design proposals into utility general rate design proceedings
- Unclear when final resolution will occur
- Exemptions are available for CHP and "ultra clean and low emission" DG (e.g., PV, wind, etc.)



Departing Load Exit Fees and Exemptions

- Ratepayers currently paying off debt incurred for power purchases made during 2001 energy crisis
- Load departing the utility service via DG required to still pay
- Complete exemption of ~ 2.7 cents/kWh for net metering customers below 1 MW which includes PV, renewables
- Partial exemption of ~ 2.3 cents/kWh for departing load defined as "ultra clean and low emissions"
- Exemptions capped to 3,000 MW initially



http://www.energy.ca.gov/exit_fees/ megawatt_cap.html

But are incrementa/ changes sufficient?



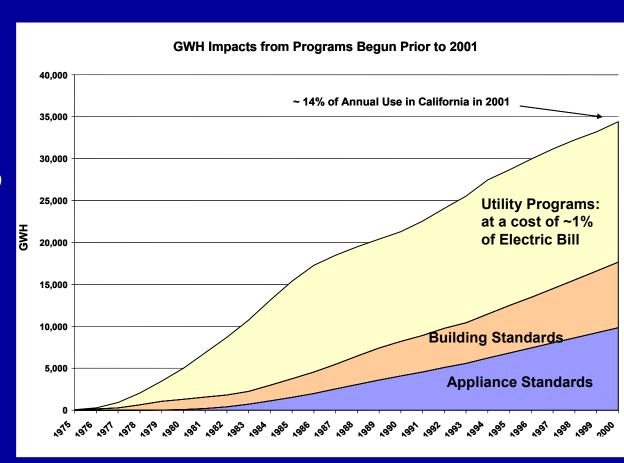
And, are traditional ratemaking methods appropriate for DG?



Policy Needs to Unlock Other DER Benefits

"Efficiency has been so successful in California because we figured out how to make it profitable for the utilities."

Commissioner Art Rosenfeld, October 2004





We need to find winning business structures where all key stakeholders gain something

Our Approach is to Link R&D to Policy

Identify Costs and Benefits

1

Develop Method to Quantify Costs and Benefits

Quantify Costs and Benefits

Develop and Implement Market Mechanisms to Allocate Costs and Benefits

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION COSTS AND BENEFITS ISSUES DRAFT

Mark Rawson

Public Interest Energy Research California Energy Commission

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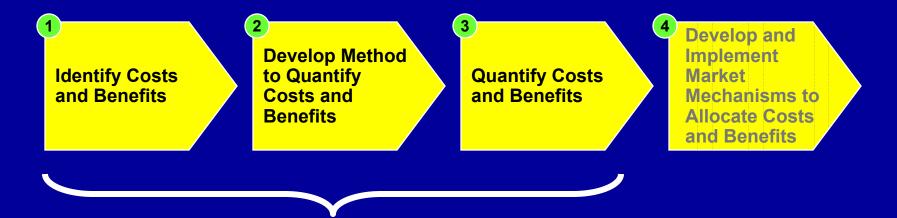
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STAFF PAPER

- Inventoried all research available on subject of costs and benefits
- Distilled issues pertinent to regulatory rulemaking process and laid out process for unlocking additional benefits DG
- Began structuring existing and planned research to support these steps
- Also began policy development in this sequence



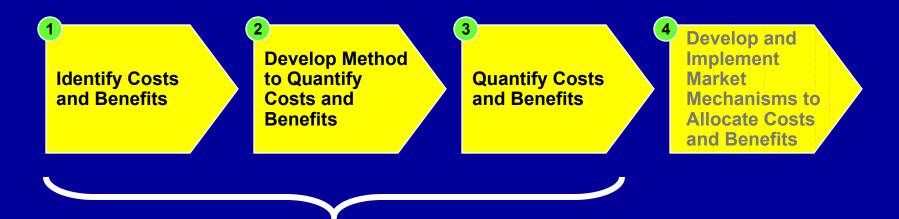
Phase 1 Looking at Identification and Quantification



- Over \$ 7 million in research to identify utility system benefits of DG
- Developing tools and methodologies for identifying and quantifying value of utility system benefits
- Determining costs and benefits of DG to DG customer, utility, other ratepayers, society
- Research results are being fed into current regulatory efforts at CPUC to identify what costs and benefits should be the highest priority to quantify



What Have We Learned So Far...



- Attaining an acceptable process may require multiple iterations
- The ultimate market mechanisms should drive how we think about benefits and costs
- Benefits and costs need to be analyzed on a holistic basis across all stakeholders
- Applications are more important than technologies in understanding benefits



Individual benefits and costs should be viewed on either a central or distributed basis

Market Mechanisms is the End Game

Identify Costs and Benefits

Develop Method to Quantify Costs and Benefits

Quantify Costs and Benefits

Quantify Costs and Benefits

Develop and Implement Market Mechanisms to Allocate Costs and Benefits

- Conducting over \$750 thousand in research to identify best market mechanisms for unlocking these benefits
- Define market mechanisms as rates and tariffs, utility contracts, utility planning (e.g., RPS, distribution deferral, etc.), wholesale and retail markets, financial incentives, others.
 - SCE Distribution Deferral Pilot IOUs already integrating DG into distribution planning process
- CPUC will integrate cost effective DG into utility planning and procurement process



What is The Timeline?

1 Identify Costs and Benefits

Develop Method to Quantify Costs and Benefits

Quantify Costs and Benefits

Quantify Costs and Benefits

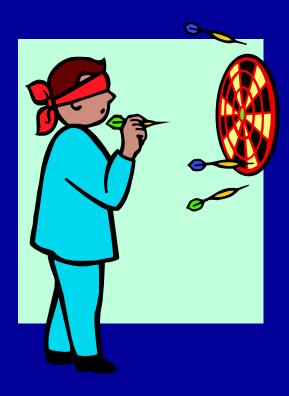
Allocate Costs and Benefits

- Expect to have priority cost/benefits identified and methodology adopted by CPUC by mid 2005.
- CPUC will use method to judge suitability of DG for utility planning and procurement
- Next phase will be to look at other market mechanisms to unlock benefits such as wholesale and retail markets, technology rebates/Incentives, tax incentives and others



Some Final Thoughts

- DG is critical piece of the energy solution in California and the U.S.
- With merchant generation and bulk transmission a major uncertainty, industry stakeholders, utilities, regulators, and policymakers must work toward the effective deployment of DG
- We need to provide incentives to the utilities as well as customers to implement DG
- Traditional school of thought about ratemaking is likely not appropriate for unlocking all of DG's benefits





For Additional Information, Please Contact Me...

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California Energy Commission DG Website Resources

www.energy.ca.gov/distgen

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Additional Resources

Title	Topics	Website
Energy Commission Investigation 04-DIST-GEN-1	 Interconnection Distribution Planning Costs And Benefits Emerging DG Technologies 	www.energy.ca.gov/distgen _oii/index.html
Public Utilities Commission Rulemaking R.04.03.017	 Costs And Benefits Utility Planning And Procurement Interconnection Incentives Emerging DG Technologies 	www.cpuc.ca.gov/proceedin gs/R0403017.htm
Energy Commission DG Research Activities	 Renewable And Nonrenewable DG Utility System Impacts Integration In Markets 	www.energy.ca.gov/pier/ind ex.html

